



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Meeting of February 24, 1915

WITH President F. Boas in the chair, Dr. Gudmund Hatt delivered a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "Beliefs and Customs of the Lapps." The following abstract was furnished by the lecturer:

Although the Lapps have long been under the influence of European civilization and are thoroughly christianized, many important survivals still exist in their customs and beliefs. They believe in different kinds of supernatural beings. Some of these are thought of as a people (sometimes called the *saiwo*-people), living very much like the Lapps, but generally invisible and mostly underground. This underground-people seem originally to be the dead, although this idea is now obscured. Another class, but not distinctly divided from the aforementioned, is that of the sickness-bringing spirits, *muonas*, who still are clearly understood to be spirits of the dead. Different, but not always clearly distinguished by the Lapps from these spirits are the local spirits, residing in rocks, rivers, springs, mountain localities, etc. Important supernatural powers are connected with the lodge, where the fireplace and the place behind it are held especially sacred. The fire, and also certain springs have intimate connection with the renewal of life. Speaking of supernatural powers, the Lapps sometimes will emphasize the idea of spirits having definite personality; but at other times the idea of power itself is so highly emphasized that it seems devoid of personality. This comes out especially in magic, which is still practised, although the magic drum has disappeared. Characteristic of the Lapp mind is the idea of reindeer-luck, inherited or acquired by supernatural means, especially by offerings. The herding, milking, and slaughtering of the reindeer and dividing of the meat are regulated by a complex system of rules and traditions, which are all meant to insure reindeer-luck and reincarnation of reindeer, and which constitute a very essential part of Lapp beliefs and customs.

Meeting of March 5, 1915

THE Executive Committee met. Present: Boas, Goldenweiser, Hagar, Goddard, Saville, Spinden, Mrs. Parsons.

A draft of the revised Constitution and By-Laws was read, discussed, and adopted for recommendation to the Society.

Dr. Goddard brought up the subject of an International Journal of American Linguistics and the possible connection with it of the Society. On motion of M. H. Saville it was decided to have the Chair appoint a committee of three to report on the matter to the Executive Committee.

Meeting of March 25, 1915

DR. H. J. SPINDEN delivered a lecture, illustrated with lantern slides, on "Culture History in Central America."

In Salvador there are abundant pottery remains of at least three cultures. The first is identical with archaic culture of the Valley of Mexico. The second is largely Mayan and the third is clearly Nahuatl, corresponding to the late Toltec and to the Aztec periods in Mexico. The archaic culture is probably to be attributed to the Nahuatl tribes of the Mexican group who carried it as far as Nicaragua and Costa Rica. There is clear evidence of the transition from the archaic to the Mayan styles in Salvador and in the Totonican region of Vera Cruz. In Nicaragua the Luna ware seems to be equivalent to the Mayan culture. In Chiriqui, the so-called alligator ware is apparently a late development of the archaic in which the plastic technique has been overcast by a graphic technique. In Nicoya there are many examples halfway in development between the archaic figurines of Salvador and the amulets representing nude females belonging to the alligator ware of Chiriqui.

The archaic culture is the most homogeneous and widespread and it may have risen immediately after the invention of agriculture. Maize is referred to the highlands of Mexico. Migration seems to have followed the zones of environment. The Nahuatl tribes seem to have preferred a high and dry country while a migration bringing in South American features seems to have followed up the humid east coast of Central America.

Meeting of April 28, 1915

At this meeting Dr. Dean S. Fansler, of Columbia University, presented a paper on "Filipino Nursery Rhymes and Folk-Tales." He pointed out the several foreign influences—Hindu, Mohammedan, European—to which the Christianized Filipino have been subjected. He found that many tales could not be definitely traced to their source of origin for this reason, but some, especially the fairy tales, may be accepted as genuinely aboriginal. The lecture was discussed by Drs. Parsons, Spinden, Goldenweiser, and Lowie.

Special Meeting of May 20, 1915

A SPECIAL meeting having been called by the President, the Society met at the School of Journalism Building, Columbia University, at 4:30 p.m. Present: Boas, Goldenweiser, Hagar, Spinden, Spier, Blackie, Goddard, Mead, Mrs. Parsons, Lowie.

The draft of the revised Constitution, as passed by the Executive Committee, was read article by article and adopted as read. The By-Laws were also adopted article by article, with an amendment to Section 1, Art. IV. The Constitution and By-Laws were then adopted as a whole.

Dr. Goddard moved, and it was passed, that the Chair appoint a Committee of three to take up the matter of incorporating the Society.

Mr. Hagar announced the resignation of Mr. Streeter and Mrs. Guy. The meeting then adjourned.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was then called by the President. Mrs. Parsons proposed for membership Mr. Charles Sheldon, and the Committee unanimously indorsed the nomination.

Meeting of October 25, 1915

THE Society met in conjunction with the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences, with Dr. Clark Wissler in the chair. The following public lecture was delivered: Marshall H. Saville, "Field Activities of the Museum of the American Indian, 1915."

Professor Saville outlined the operations carried on under the auspices of Mr. George G. Heye during the past year. The work achieved was both archaeological and ethnological, and embraced South America as well as North America. Somatological material is not to be installed by the Museum, but is turned over to the National Museum in Washington, D. C. The speaker summarized the investigations carried on by himself, Mr. Theodor de Booy, and others, illustrating his lecture with slides.

Meeting of November 29, 1915

THE meeting was preceded by a session of the Executive Committee, attended by Boas, Hagar, Goddard, Lowie. Mr. Paul Kelly was proposed for membership, and Miss Bella Weitzner, Dr. H. K. Haeberlin, and Mr. Robert G. Aitken were proposed for fellowship in the Society. The Committee unanimously voted to nominate the above-mentioned.

The meeting of the Society was then called to order by Professor Franz Boas, with a few words of greeting to Professor Alfred L. Kroeber,

of the University of California, who will spend the winter in New York and is expected to participate in the meetings of the Society. The member and fellows nominated by the Executive Committee were elected.

Mr. Leslie Spier presented a paper, illustrated with charts, on "Archaeological Research at Trenton, N. J.," as pursued by the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History. A survey of the archaeology of the Coastal Algonkin region necessitated an investigation of Abbott's "argillite culture," represented in the yellow sand below the surface soil at Trenton. Implements found in quantities differed culturally from the remains of the historic Lenapé, only a few types of blades, arrow points, and hammerstones being present. As shown by tabulated records, these artifacts occur in small groups. These appear over an extensive area, lying in a single plain of deposition near the surface soil. The vertical distribution of artifacts in these groups is uniform throughout the area, approximating a normal frequency distribution with a vertical range of dispersion of about twelve inches.

Having defined the typical manner of distribution of these implements, their relations to certain geological features were investigated. The position of the horizontal warped planes (the so-called "red bands") which traverse the yellow sand, bear only a casual relation to the distribution of the artifacts, and may be considered as of secondary formation. The vertical distribution of the pebbles in the yellow sand also approximates a normal frequency distribution. The identity of the positions of the norms, and the range and manner of dispersion of corresponding series indicate the intimate relation which exists between pebble and artifact distributions. So far as the Trenton deposit is concerned, the problem is thus reduced to the determination of the geological antecedents of the several members comprising the stratum.

Mr. Spier's paper was discussed by Mr. Linton, who had done archaeological work in other parts of New Jersey, and by Dr. Chester A. Reeds, who participated as geologist in the expedition reported on by Mr. Spier. Dr. Clark Wissler pointed out as a distinctive feature of the new Trenton operations the use of statistical methods.

Dr. Robert H. Lowie then presented "Field Notes among the Kiowa and Hopi." Among the Kiowa his attention had been confined to the military societies, which were six in number, only one of which, the Rabbits, could in any sense be described as an age-division. Moreover, the element of purchase was lacking so that altogether the Kiowa system suggests that of the Crow and Cheyenne rather than of the Arapaho or Mandan. The points that required investigation among the Hopi relate

to social organization, more particularly to the kinship nomenclature. This differs from the Plateau Shoshonean type in the absence of reciprocal terms and also in the merging of collateral and lineal blood-relatives, the latter feature corroborating Rivers' correlation of the "classificatory" kinship system with a clan grouping. Certain specific features characterize the Hopi system. There is a merging of distinct generations analogous to that which occurs among the Crow and Hidatsa, and which is explicable through the influence of the clan. Then there is a markedly weak development of terms of affinity, with teknonymy fairly prominent. Finally, there is a certain looseness in the use of kinship terms as compared with the rigor found elsewhere. Certain of these features seem to be common to all the Pueblo Indians. The clan of the First Mesa corresponds in constitution to the Iroquois maternal family since a census of all the clans shows that each consists of an old woman with her brothers and sisters, lineal and collateral, and her own and her lineal and collateral sisters' descendants through females. It will, of course, be necessary to correlate this information with data from the Second and Third Mesas. An institution found among the Navajo but lacking among the Hopi is the mother-in-law taboo, the precise distribution of which in North America should be determined.

There was an animated discussion in which Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, Professor A. L. Kroeber, Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser, Dr. Pliny E. Goddard, and Professor F. Boas took part.

Meeting of January 21, 1916

THE Executive Committee met at 2:15 p.m. Present: Boas, Goddard, Hagar, Lowie, Mrs. Parsons.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read. Dr. Goddard presented the report of the Incorporation Committee to the effect that the matter of incorporation had been entrusted to a proper representative who advised that the Constitution and By-Laws be revised to conform to legal requirements. Dr. Goddard further expounded the situation that had arisen in connection with the *American Anthropologist* and the American Anthropological Association. It was moved by Hagar, seconded by Lowie, and passed for recommendation to the Society that hereafter the dues of Fellows be raised to \$6.00, the extra dollar to be paid to the Association and to make them automatically members of that organization, to meet the expenses incident to the publication of the *Anthropologist*. It was further passed that hereafter this journal be furnished only to members and fellows. Mr. Hagar moved and it

was passed that the Committee recommend that all life-members and members be made members of the Association in the same manner as the fellows except in so far as they may already be members. The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of January 24, 1916

THE Executive Committee met before the annual meeting of the Society. Present: Boas, Goddard, Lowie, Mrs. Parsons. Dr. Goddard reported for the Committee on the legal changes necessary in the Constitution before incorporation. It was moved and carried that notice of these amendments was to be given at the meeting of the Society.

The Secretary presented the report transmitted by the Treasurer, which was referred to an Auditing Committee composed of Messrs. H. S. Stiles (chairman), H. K. Haeberlin and N. C. Nelson.

The following were nominated for office: President, P. E. Goddard; 1st Vice-President, A. L. Kroeber; 2d Vice-President, M. H. Saville; Secretary and Librarian, R. H. Lowie; Treasurer, Elsie Clews Parsons; Editor, Franz Boas; Executive Committee (in addition to the above), A. A. Goldenweiser, Clark Wissler, Stansbury Hagar. The meeting then adjourned, to be followed by the annual meeting of the Society.

President Franz Boas called upon the Committee of Incorporation to give notice of the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws rendered necessary by legal requirements. This was done by Dr. Goddard.

The President next called on the Secretary to present his report. The Secretary reported that the Society had the following membership: Life Members, 13; Subscribers, 12; Anthropological Fellows, 22; Fellows, 53; Members, 13; Non-Resident Members, 3. The Secretary's report was adopted.

The Treasurer's report was then read by the Secretary and referred to the Auditing Committee appointed by the Executive Committee (for the report of the Auditing Committee, see below).

The Editor presented his report on publications, which was adopted.

The Secretary, acting for the Nomination Committee, presented their nominations for officers for the year 1916. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast a single ballot for the nominees, as listed above.

With this the business meeting closed and Professor Franz Boas presented some "General Ethnological Notes from Porto Rico." He was followed by Mr. Robert G. Aitken, who delivered a lecture, illustrated with slides, on "Porto Rican Burial Caves." This address embodied a

brief preliminary report to the Society on archaeological work done during the past summer in Porto Rico, under the auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences and the Porto Rico Insular Government. This work was in two sections, the first being the excavation of a cave and adjacent village site, the second the excavation of a second and much larger site. This paper is concerned only with the first section of the work. The work was performed by Dr. J. Alden Mason and the writer, under the general direction of Dr. Franz Boas. The actual time spent was about two weeks, during the latter part of June, and the early part of July, 1915.

The cave in question was one of the innumerable hollows in the limestone formation which composes a large portion of the Island. Many of these caves are difficult of approach, or even practically inaccessible, but this one fortunately was quite easily reached and excavated. It lies in a ridge about ten miles from the city of Utuado, is at an elevation of about two hundred feet above the floor of the adjacent valley, and is less than a mile from a well traveled trail. The entrance is large and faces east, giving plenty of light and making the floor quite dry.

The floor of the cave was entirely excavated, a layer at a time. It was composed of alternate layers of disintegrated limestone and crystalline calcite, with a thick underlying stratum of clay. The upper forty inches of the stratified formation, which was at most five feet thick, yielded no less than twenty fairly complete human skeletons, all evidently having been interred. The method of burial was fairly uniform, the bodies being in a contracted position, the knees drawn up in front of the body and the arms doubled up similarly. Most of the burials were near the north wall of the cave, the bodies evidently having been placed on their sides, facing the wall. All the remains were quite fragile, but hardened on exposure to the air. Only three complete intact skulls were found, but it is possible that some few of the others may be so nearly complete as to admit of restoration.

No evidence was found of mortuary offerings with the bodies. In fact, with the exception of a few bits of stone and numerous snail and crawfish shells, there was nothing found but the bones. A few scattered bits of potsherd were found, but not enough to even guess at the shape of the vessels of which they were parts. All were of a dull red-brown, unglazed ware.

The village site at the foot of the hill yielded nothing save a few more bits of similar potsherds, a single hammerstone, and a few pebbles.

The fact that it was a village site was proved by the presence of prehistoric walls marking off small terraces and courts of irregular shape. Two small mounds yielded nothing.

The specimens collected were all shipped to the American Museum of Natural History in New York, where they await arrangement and study. The deductions we may at present draw from the material collected are: that the Porto Ricans did practise burial in caves; that these caves were not used as residences when used as burial grounds; that these caves were associated with village sites at no great distance; that mortuary offerings were not placed with the dead.

Further investigation of the many other caves may strengthen these deductions, and will establish as proven, many facts that we, on the basis of our scanty material, may hardly suggest as possibilities.

Another report on "Archaeological Work in Porto Rico" was then presented by Dr. H. K. Haeberlin. In June, 1915, the lecturer undertook some archaeological research in the limestone mountains near Utuado, Porto Rico. A so-called "ball-court" was studied. It lay in the bottom of a valley and consisted in a rectangular enclosure 50 ft. long and 30 ft. wide. On the north and the south the court was bordered by a continuous row of flat stones, which varied from one foot to over three feet in length. On the east and west sides there were no stones. The original floor of the enclosure was 6 inches deeper than the surrounding country. Red pottery with incised scroll-work was found.

A cave was also excavated. Here enormous quantities of snail shells, bones of rodents, and crab bones were found together with many potsherds. The latter represents a type of pottery distinct from that found in the "ball-court." It is distinct in texture, shows no incised work, and is characterized by wide handles. A burial of a baby was unearthed. In a niche a bone pendant representing a face was found. Several stalactites showed rock-carvings in the form of faces.

The meeting then adjourned.

The cards sent to members announcing this meeting contained notice that at the meeting of February 28, 1916, a vote would be taken on the question whether the Society should incorporate.

Meeting of February 28, 1916

THE meeting was preceded by a session of the Executive Committee, with P. E. Goddard, A. L. Kroeber, F. Boas, and R. H. Lowie present. The motion was made to nominate Mr. Pierre A. Bernard for annual membership in the Society. Passed. The Secretary read the report of

the Auditing Committee, which was accepted for submittal to the Society. The Executive Committee then formally approved the Guaranty Trust Company as a depository of the Society funds. The session of the Committee was then adjourned.

The meeting of the Society was called to order with President P. E. Goddard in the chair. The following members were present: Franz Boas, R. H. Lowie, L. Spier, N. C. Nelson, H. K. Haeberlin, B. Weitzner, H. S. Stiles, C. W. Mead, Wm. R. Blackie, P. E. Goddard, A. A. Goldenweiser.

The Secretary submitted the nomination of Mr. Pierre A. Bernard by the Executive Committee, and Mr. Bernard was unanimously elected a Member. The Secretary was then instructed to read the Report of the Auditing Committee, which follows:

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY 16, 1916.

Balance on hand January 19, 1915	\$2,961.63
Received from members	\$ 427.12
Received from interest January 22, 1915	163.35
Received from interest January 24, 1916	78.16
	668.63
	\$3,630.26

Expenditures.

Publications including <i>American Anthropologist</i> vol. 17, nos. 1, 2, 3	903.95
Stationery	26.45
Treasurer's cash account	13.30
Secretarial and editorial work	12.00
Miscellaneous refund	40.00
Operator	9.00
	1,004.70
<i>Total balance January 31, 1916</i>	<i>2,625.56</i>
On deposit with Metropolitan Trust Company	10.00
On deposit with the Manhattan Savings Institute	2,214.60
In the custody of Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons	400.96
	2,625.56

The expenditures exceeded the receipts as follows:

Total expenditures	1,004.70
Total receipts from members	427.12
Total receipts from interest	241.51
	668.63
Excess of expenditures over receipts	\$ 336.07

N. C. NELSON,
HERMAN K. HAEBERLIN,
H. S. STILES, *Chairman*.

The Secretary reported that at least thirty days before this meeting he had mailed to each member of this association, a notice of the intention on the part of this association to incorporate under the New York Corporation Laws. The Secretary further reported that said notices were mailed to the last known residence or post-office address contained in the records of this association.

On motion duly made and seconded, it was unanimously resolved: That this association incorporate for the same purposes for which it is now in existence; that the executive committee be and it hereby is authorized to incorporate for said purposes, under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, and to file a Certificate of Incorporation as provided in said law and to do all other lawful acts and things incidental to and necessary for the accomplishment of the purpose of incorporating this association.

On motion duly made and seconded it was unanimously resolved that the name of the American Ethnological Society shall stand.

On motion of A. L. Kroeber it was resolved to lay the amendments of the Constitution on the table for the next session.

The President now called on Professor A. L. Kroeber to present the paper of the evening on "The Zuni Clan." (See *Anthropological Papers, American Museum of Natural History*, vol. xviii, pt. II.)

Meeting of March 27, 1916

THE Executive Committee met at 5 p.m. Present: Goddard, Boas, Kroeber, Lowie, Mrs. Parsons.

The matter of allowing for the exchange increment in favor of Dutch money, as demanded by the Dutch publishers of the Society, was considered. It was decided to determine through the treasurer what the exchange rate was at the time the remittance was sent, and that the matter be left in the hands of the Editor with power to pay half the difference.

The demand of a 25 percent increase of pay for future work, suggested by the printer, was next considered. It was moved by A. L. Kroeber that an increase of $12\frac{1}{2}$ percent be allowed for the duration of the war with an adjustment to be made thereafter; this arrangement to apply to new matter but not to what had already been printed. An amendment was suggested by Mrs. Parsons to the effect that the increase be allowed for matter not in type, but not for matter already in print, with a readjustment to be made after the war. The amendment was accepted by A. L. Kroeber and passed.

Dr. Goddard reported on the delay in the incorporation proceedings. The treasurer presented her report.

At 8:15 the Society held a meeting in conjunction with the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences. Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser presented a paper entitled "Notes on Melanesian Social Organization," in which Dr. W. H. R. Rivers' recent *History of Melanesian Society* was subjected to a critical analysis.

Meeting of Monday, April 24, 1916

PRESIDENT P. E. GODDARD in the chair. The Secretary reported that the Executive Committee recommended for election Mr. M. D. C. Crawford as member and Mr. William Churchill as fellow of the Society. The Society ratified these nominations.

Mr. M. D. C. Crawford then delivered the lecture of the evening on "Cotton Spinning and Textiles of Peru." Mr. Crawford discussed this subject primarily from the point of view of a textile expert. He pointed out the antiquity of the art of weaving in Peru, its high development, and the fact that some of its products in cotton and wool remain unexcelled and unequaled by our modern looms. By way of illustration Mr. Crawford exhibited a series of specimens furnished for this purpose by the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History. The paper was discussed by Mr. N. C. Nelson and there followed an informal demonstration of points by reference to the specimens.

Meeting of the Executive Committee, May 11, 1916

THE meeting was held at 4 p.m. Present: Goddard, Boas, Wissler, Saville, Hagar, Mrs. Parsons, Goldenweiser, Kroeber, Lowie.

The members conformed to the preliminary legal requirements of incorporation by signing statements prepared by a notary public who was present for the purpose.

The Secretary was instructed to canvass the State Universities and libraries of the country with a view to making them subscribers.

Meeting of October 23, 1916

THE meeting was held at 8:15 p.m. President P. E. Goddard was in the chair. The election of Mrs. Donohugh and Miss Marjorie A. Mallory as fellows was ratified by the Society. This being the first meeting of the incorporated Society, the articles of incorporation were read by the Secretary. The President then read the amendments to the Constitution, which were adopted by the Society. On motion of

Dr. F. Boas, the Constitution was then adopted as a whole by the American Ethnological Society.

Dr. P. E. Goddard then delivered a lecture on "The Social Organization of the Arizona Apache," with Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser in the chair. He discussed the local bands and more particularly the social divisions of the White Mountain Apache, who are grouped into four exogamous matrilineal units with numerous subdivisions. Special stress was laid on the functional aspect of these clans and interesting social customs, such as the joking relationship obtaining between certain kinsmen, the mother-in-law and the sister taboo, were described. With the aid of diagrams Dr. Goddard also gave an exposition of the Apache nomenclature for relatives by blood and marriage.

The paper was discussed by Drs. Boas, Goldenweiser, and Lowie.

The Chairman then called upon Dr. Lowie to present a paper on "The Hopi Clan." Dr. Lowie dealt briefly with the relations of the clan to the maternal family, the phenomenon of linked clans, the descent of ceremonial offices, household groups, and the kinship terminology.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30.

Meeting of November 27, 1916

THE Board of Directors met at 8:00 p.m. Present: Goddard, Boas, Wissler, Goldenweiser, Lowie. Dr. Boas asked for authority to proceed with the printing of the second part of Wm. Jones' texts. On motion of Dr. Wissler, this was unanimously granted. Dr. Boas then asked for permission to proceed with the publication of Swanton's *Haida Texts*. On motion of Dr. Wissler the matter was referred to the President and Editor with power to act. The Secretary presented the name of Mr. Earl H. Morris for fellowship in the Society, and he was unanimously nominated by the Board. The meeting was then adjourned.

The meeting of the Society was called to order by President P. E. Goddard. The Secretary presented Mr. Morris' name to the Society, and he was duly elected a fellow. The President then called upon Professor Franz Boas to deliver his address on "New Evidence on the Instability of Human Types." Professor Boas outlined the nature of the general problem of the relations of heredity and environment. The paper was discussed by Dr. M. Fishberg and a number of visitors. Meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

Meeting of January 29, 1917

THE Board of Directors met at 8:00 p.m. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, with the statement of the auditing committee, were

adopted by the Board for presentation to the Society. The Board also adopted the Budget report presented by the Secretary and unanimously nominated for fellowship Miss H. H. Roberts, Mr. Ralph W. Linton, Mr. Louis R. Sullivan, and Mr. Frederick Schleiter; and for membership Dr. J. L. Williams, Sr., 220 West 42d Street, New York City. As a nominating committee the Board accepted the following slate: President, P. E. Goddard; 1st Vice-President, Clark Wissler; 2d Vice-President, Marshall H. Saville; Secretary, Robert H. Lowie; Treasurer, Elsie Clews Parsons; Editor, Franz Boas; Board of Directors (in addition to the above), A. A. Goldenweiser, Stansbury Hagar, N. C. Nelson. The Board authorized the Treasurer to keep the Society's funds in the Guaranty Trust Co. and Manhattan Savings Institution, respectively. The meeting was then adjourned.

The annual meeting of the Society, held in conjunction with the Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences, was called to order at 8:20, with President P. E. Goddard in the chair. Members present: Boas, Mrs. Donohugh, Goddard, Hagar, Linton, Lowie, Morris, Nelson, Miss Roberts, Sullivan, Spinden, Spier, Miss Weitzner, Wissler. Among the visitors present were Dr. R. Porfirio Aguirre of Mexico and Mr. S. G. Morley.

The President called upon the Secretary to present his and the Treasurer's report with that of the auditing committee. The Secretary thereupon presented the following:

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The present membership of the American Ethnological Society, Inc., divided into classes, is as follows:

Life Members.....	14
Members.....	12
Fellows.....	61
Anthropological Fellows.....	22
<i>Total</i>	<u>109</u>

This includes the member and fellows elected at the present meeting. For comparison with earlier lists should be added the number of subscribers; the Secretary has record of 12, but this is incomplete since the number has been enlarged by our agent, G. E. Stechert and Company. This gives a minimum grand total of 121 as compared with 116 in January, 1915 and in January, 1916. The Society lost 2 Members by death, Mr. August Zinsser and Dr. M. Langmann, and one by resignation, Miss Myra B. Martin.

The Society held the usual number of meetings at which the following papers were presented:

- (January) Franz Boas, General Ethnological Notes from Porto Rico.
 Robert G. Aitken, Porto Rican Burial Caves.
 H. K. Haeberlin, Archaeological Work in Porto Rico.
 (February) A. L. Kroeber, The Zuñi Clan.
 (March) A. A. Goldenweiser, Notes on Melanesian Social Organization.
 (April) M. D. C. Crawford, Cotton Spinning and Textiles of Peru.
 (October) P. E. Goddard, The Social Organization of the Arizona Apache.
 R. H. Lowie, The Hopi Clan.
 (November) Franz Boas, New Evidence on the Instability of Human Types.

On February 28, 1916 at a regular meeting of the Society a motion to incorporate was carried; on May 11, the Executive Committee conformed to the legal requirements by signing statements prepared by a notary public; on May 22, the Certificate of Incorporation was filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT H. LOWIE,

Secretary

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts

Feb. 5, 1916	From S. Hagar and deposited in the Guaranty Trust Company.....	\$400.96
Mch. 24, 1916	From S. Hagar (not included in above).....	10.00
July 28, 1916	From Guaranty Trust Co., interest.....	3.70
Dec. 28, 1916	From Guaranty Trust Co., interest.....	7.48
	From Life Membership Paul H. Kelly.....	100.00
	From dues collected to date	514.00
	From collection charge on check.....	.10

\$1,036.24

Disbursements

For printing and postage.....	\$ 34.10
For publications American Anthropological Association.....	241.46
For collection charges on checks.....	.80
For expenses of incorporation, American Ethnological Society	20.00
For draft E. J. Brill of Leyden, Holland.....	13.58
Balance	726.30

\$1,036.24

January 1, 1917 Balance on Deposit in Guaranty Trust Co.....\$726.30

FUNDS OF THE AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ON DEPOSIT WITH

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

Amount on Deposit February 1, 1916 (as per Bank Book No. 162136, received by Elsie Clews Parsons, Treasurer, from Stansbury Hagar).	\$2,214.60
Interest to January 1917.....	78.16
<i>Balance on Deposit</i>	<u>\$2,292.76</u>

Respectfully submitted

ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS,
Treasurer

NEW YORK CITY,
January, 1917

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

The accounts of the Treasurer of the American Ethnological Society have been examined and found to be correct.

\$100 for the life membership of Paul H. Kelly should be drawn from the year's funds and deposited in the Manhattan Savings Institution, as has been the custom with dues from life members. Only \$90, however, of the total sum of \$100 was paid this year. The initial \$10 was paid a year ago, and does not appear on this year's accounts.

Respectfully,

LESLIE SPIER,
MARJORIE MALLORY,
Auditing Committee

NEW YORK CITY,
January 29, 1917

These reports were accepted as read. The President next called on the Secretary to present the Budget prepared by the Board of Directors. The following Budget was then read and accepted by the Society:

BUDGET

The available expenditure funds of the Society will be:

Interest from Permanent Fund.....	\$ 78
Balance reported by Treasurer.....	626
Guaranteed by Carnegie Institution for publication of Jones material.....	900
Estimated income from dues.....	<u>440</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$2,044</u>

On this basis the Board of Directors submits the following Budget:

For the <i>Anthropologist</i>	\$ 250
Printing notices and sundry expenses.....	40
Koryak volume.....	150
Jones, vol. I.....	550
Jones, vol. II.....	627
Philological Journal.....	50
Swanton material.....	110
For membership in Anthropological Association.....	125
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$1,902</u>

The President then asked the Secretary to present the Board's nominations for membership and the names favorably acted upon by the Board were read and elected members and fellows, respectively.

The President next called on the Secretary to read the nominations of officers for 1917. In the absence of any nominations from the floor, all the officers proposed by the Board were elected by acclamation. The business meeting thus closed and the President asked Mr. N. C. Nelson to present his paper on "The Southwest Problem."

Mr. Nelson said in abstract:

The Southwest as a field for investigating the course of development of elementary human activities has long been attractive. The reason for this is threefold: in the first place, the cultural phenomenon—that of the Pueblos—is of a relatively high order; in the second place, it is amply represented by prehistoric remains; and in the third place, it is a culture which is still subject to observation and which has been subject to observation for nearly four hundred years. It is a field, therefore, in which the historian, the ethnologist and the archaeologist may work together, their independent results being mutually supplementary.

Investigations of a preliminary nature began as long ago as 1846,—the year in which America took possession of the country—and have been gathering headway until today there are no less than nine public institutions in the field. The work has been prosecuted on all three lines—historical, ethnological and archaeological. The historical investigation is already well in hand; the ethnological work has made considerable progress; and the archaeological work—if lagging—is well under way. The territory to be covered is large and the problems presented, while not difficult, require time. At present the entire Pueblo range has been at least superficially examined and we possess extensive collections from nearly every one of the several separate centers in which the culture reached a high state of development.

The problem now before the archaeologist is a chronological one. He needs to know what has taken place in each specific center in order that, by the correlation of his facts, he may be enabled to determine the history of the Pueblos as a group—their origin, racially and culturally, as well as their antiquity. In this new phase of the investigation the American Museum has made a good beginning during the last four years, having already worked out the stratigraphy of two culture centers besides being in possession of most of the necessary data for two additional localities of primary importance.

The paper was discussed by Drs. Goddard and Spinden, Mr. Morley and Mr. Spier.

The meeting adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

ROBERT H. LOWIE,
Secretary